FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

NOVEMBER 25, 1916

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Inez Milholland Boissevain

"As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

AND

National Woman's Party

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The Suffragist

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NOVEMBER 25, 1916

Notes of the Week

Women Protest Against Federal Discrimination

A PROTEST against injustice to women in filling civil service positions was sent to the White House to-day by the National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The preamble to a resolution adopted by the Board says that among one hundred and twenty appointments and thirty-three transfers in the War Department in the last two months only one woman was included.

Leslie Estate Goes to Suffrage Cause

BY THE unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York rendered November 1, the cause of woman suffrage becomes entitled to the $1,500,000 residuary estate disposed of in the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, widow of the publisher, and known as the Baroness de Bazus. The court upheld the decree of Surrogate Fowler admitting the will to probate, and refusing to entertain proceedings brought by the grandchildren of Frank Leslie to establish their right to the bulk of the estate on the ground that Mrs. Leslie's antecedents were such that she could not make a valid will.

Mrs. Leslie left the bulk of her estate to the cause of woman suffrage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was given entire control of the fund.

Labor Convention Urges Increase in Salaries for Government Clerks

THE American Federation of Labor in session in Baltimore, Maryland, November 18, adopted a resolution instructing its president and executive council to endeavor to have Congress enact a law granting to all government employees in the classified civil service a horizontal increase in salary of at least two hundred dollars a year.

The great number of women employed in the government departments makes this action of the American Federation of great significance to women. Women clerks are discriminated against now in the matter of salaries and promotions, and it is most important that they be included in any legislation urged upon Congress.

Famous Indian Poet Urges Votes for Women

SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Bengali poet and winner of the Nobel prize for literature, in an interview in New York last week most emphatically stated his belief that women of all countries should be given the vote.

"I have myself written in favor of the amelioration of the condition of eastern women," he said.

Suffrage Demonstration in London Suppressed by the Police

A SUFFRAGE demonstration, arranged for November 11, at Trafalgar Square by the Women's Social and Political Union of England, was suppressed by the police. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was to have been the principal speaker.

The press carried only a bare notice that the meeting was suppressed, no news of why it was called or why suppressed. The rigid censorship of the English government over suffrage news is exciting much interest among Americans.

Dreaded Poison Affects Women War Workers of England

A DREADED poison has been discovered in England among the women workers of the government munitions factories. During the month of September the number of cases reported in London was more than three a day, one out of every three resulting fatally.

The poison is known among the workers as T.N.T., or trinitrololuol. It is a poisonous element in explosives which is inhaled by the workers.

"It is practically certain," says the Woman's *Dreadnought*, "that there were many more T.N.T. cases, as doctors have just begun to recognize the effects of this terrible poison."

There have been a great many deaths among the munitions workers, and it is now acknowledged that the poison must have been the cause. As the munitions workers are now nearly all women, it is women who are the victims. They are being hailed by the English papers as "Heroines of England—women who have laid down their lives for their country." BUT these same women who are spoken of as "heroines" have not the rights of *citizens;* they are giving their lives for a country which has so far denied them any voice in the laws or conditions under which they work and live.

Women Bankers in England

ONE of the most dramatic achievements of women in the matter of taking over men's work in the United Kingdom is surely the invasion of the banks," says the *Christian Science Monitor*. "Less than two years ago, whilst women were to be found working side by side with men in almost all business houses throughout the country, the banks steadily maintained themselves against any change in this direction. But when the exigencies of the times compelled a reluctant departure from tradition, the success of the change was immediate, and was generally recognized by banking authorities everywhere.

"The latest news is that the London City and Midland Bank has appointed a woman to the position of manager of one of its branches. The bank bears tribute to the accuracy, willingness, and attention to duty displayed by the woman clerk, and has no doubt as to the 'success of our first lady bank manager'."

Australian Women Seek Representation at Peace Conferences

THE Women's Peace Army of Australia has agreed to adopt the resolution passed by the French Union for Woman Suffrage this spring, and to lay it before the Commonwealth Government at the reopening of Parliament.

The resolution is to the effect that the women of the belligerent countries petition their respective governments that they should take part in the diplomatic conferences which will take place with a view to the reestablishment of peace, and that they should be represented by one or two women. They demand it as much in reparation of the past, which has kept them in subordination, as a pledge of freedom in the future and they demand it to prevent the return of such conflagrations.

The Work of the Woman's Party

By Gilson Gardner

RETURNS from the recent election show that the Woman's Party made good their promise to swing a substantial vote against the Democratic party, because of President Wilson's and the party's opposition to the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment.

The figures from Illinois are conclusive. Illinois is the only state where the woman's vote is counted separately from the men's vote, and from those returns it is seen that over 70,000 more women voted against Mr. Wilson than for him. President Wilson received 58,578 less women's votes than did Mr. Hughes, in Illinois, according to the latest available returns. In addition, the combined Socialist and Prohibition vote cast by women in Chicago and Cook County was 10,783. Add the women's votes of these two minor parties in the state outside Chicago, and it is apparent that the total woman's vote against President Wilson in Illinois must have been considerably in excess of 70,000.

What happened in the other suffrage states where the woman's vote is not counted separately from the men's vote is a matter purely of speculation, but fortunately Illinois furnishes facts from which there is no escape. The women, for some reason, voted in larger numbers against Wilson than did the men. The appeal in Illinois made by the principal Republican newspapers was an appeal against being "yellow"; in other words, it was a call to militarism and war. Did the women of Illinois respond to this appeal in larger numbers than did the men? Or must some other reason be found for those women's votes?

When I arrived in Illinois, returning from the Pacific Coast about three weeks before the election, I found the managers of the Republican state campaign frankly conceding Illinois to Wilson. I sat in the headquarters in the Great Northern Hotel for half an hour while the manager of Mr. Lowden's fortunes told me why the state would go Democratic on the presidency. The "kept us out of war" sentiment among the women, he said, was overwhelming. They had found this to be so strong that they had decided to abandon the national ticket and to make their fight merely for Lowden and the state candidates. What happened to change this result? The Republican committee did not do the work that made the change. As I have stated, they had thrown up their hands and were intent only on saving the local tickets. The truth is that Illinois was swung into the Republican column by the work of the Woman's Party—the Congressional Union. A very active and intelligent campaign was waged from the Chicago headquarters, in charge of Miss Alice Paul, consisting of street meetings, house meetings, and speeches at all kinds of political meetings, as well as the now famous street demonstration, and much intelligently directed publicity which, during the closing days of the campaign, some Republican organs had the sense to admit to their columns. This campaign met the "kept us out of war" sentiment with the "he kept us out of suffrage" slogan. This was very effective, and the last three weeks before the election saw a great change in sentiment among the women voters, which change is reflected in the figures quoted above.

It has been noted that in the twelve states where women vote, Mr. Wilson received a popular majority of only 22,171 out of the more than 4,810,000 votes cast in the suffrage states. This was a close margin on which to go. In my work as a political correspondent, I visited all the Pacific and Inter-mountain states and the important states of the Middle West, and it is my conviction from what I have learned at first hand that Mr. Wilson's majority in all these states would have been tremendously greater had it not been for the work of the Woman's Party. On the other hand, had the Woman's Party been working for Wilson, pushing the sentiment along the line of "he kept us out of war" and other popular issues, the Wilson majorities would have been like that of Johnson of California.

There is one thing that this election has demonstrated,—the power of the woman vote. The much-dreaded German vote did not materialize; the various specialized and organized political influences played much less part than were expected.

Even the labor vote, which was expected to influence so largely the result of eastern industrial centers, did not materialize to the extent anticipated. The woman vote did materialize; and one thing is certain, namely, if Mr. Willcox and his assistants in the management of the Republican campaign were to start tomorrow managing another campaign with the present results before them, nothing would receive greater consideration than the woman's vote.

Also, it is fairly safe to say that President Wilson, if he had his course to re-make in the matter of suffrage, would not again antagonize this powerful influence.

The West has elected Mr. Wilson. New York, Indiana, and Illinois no longer are the exclusively determining factors in presidential contests. With this new political alignment, the woman's vote becomes of even greater moment. No presidential candidate in the future can hope to succeed without it.

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Ready for Action

The Woman Voter Takes the Leading Part on the National Stage

Women's Message to Judiciary Committee

AS THE dust and smoke of the election battle settles, suffragists throughout the country are taking note of the fact that the only Democratic member of the Judiciary Committee responsible to women voters went down to defeat on November 7.

In the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress the Judiciary Committee made itself notorious throughout the country for its frankly unfair treatment of the question of woman suffrage.

Mr. Taggart of Kansas was the single Democratic member of the committee who was directly responsible to women. He took at first a very flighty view of his responsibilities, and took the stand that the question of suffrage should not be considered at all before election. The women voters of Kansas, however, promptly protested against this treatment of a question so seriously affecting their own political interests; and Mr. Taggart thereafter voted for the amendment whenever the suffrage question came before the committee. When he faced his constituents for re-election, however, he found the record of his party impossible to defend. Woman's Party

(*Continued on page* 11)

Organizing the District

THAT the Woman's Party battle in the West on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment has aroused amazing interest among the disfranchised eastern women for whom they made their appeal was evident at the first meeting held in Washington since the presidential election.

This was a business meeting of the members of the first precinct, gathered on Tuesday evening, November 21, at Congressional Union headquarters. A few handbills given out in the precinct and a notification to the members brought together an enthusiastic meeting, eager to talk and argue over all the aspects of the presidential campaign in its relation to suffrage success, and to help in making plans for suffrage work in the district.

Mrs. Ida May Waters

The first business of the evening was the election of Mrs. Ida May Waters to the office of secretary and treasurer for the precinct. Mrs. Waters will act in cooperation with the precinct chairman, Miss Elizabeth Fairall, and with Miss Cornelia Wyse, who is assisting in the work of building up a strong district organization. Mrs. Waters and Miss Wyse have undertaken the task of dividing their precinct into eleven subdivisions, calling a meeting in each one and suggesting the election of officers for each of the precinct sub-divisions.

"It is quite as necessary to build up a large and active membership in the district as in any other place in the country," Miss Wyse declares. "Congress meets in the District of Columbia. Our demonstrations, processions and deputations are arranged here. Members of Congress are extremely sensitive to the influence of the city in which they spend most of their time, and it is quite necessary that the atmosphere at the National Capital should be strongly pro-suffrage."

Miss Lucy Burns, who spoke for the Woman's Party in Montana, reviewed the campaign in the West. The meeting was intensely interested and stayed long after the speaking was over to ask questions and suggest plans for "the next thing to be done."

Mrs. Waters, the new secretary and treasurer of the first precinct, is a capable executive and a powerful and magnetic speaker. She took an active and independent part in the New York suffrage campaign, speaking every night at Coney Island to great crowds of pleasure-seekers who probably could have been influenced in no other way. With Mrs. Florence Morrill, Mrs. Waters recently campaigned through Virginia, reaching women in remote districts with her talks on the federal amendment work. Speaking with deep feeling but with a large fund of anecdote, Mrs. Waters makes a great popular appeal.

Campaigners Return to Washington

ONE by one the campaigners from the equal suffrage states are returning to Washington, to tell their own story of the contest for suffrage in the West and the sympathetic response of men and women voters.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner, who campaigned for the Woman's Party in Illinois; Mrs. Robert Baker, press chairman of the Congressional Union, who spoke for suffrage in Montana and accompanied Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain to the coast; Mrs. Nina E. Allender, Mrs. Jessie Hardy MacKaye and Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke have returned to Washington to help with the activities of the Congressional Union, that will be given new impetus by the opening of Congress.

Mrs. Brooke was one of the first of the Illinois campaigners to return to Washington to help place the national capital in the suffrage limelight when Congress opens in December. In Chicago she was one of the most dauntless of the campaigners. The street meetings which were held four and five times a day in the face of tremendous opposition were in her charge; and she was, in addition, the most forceful and intrepid speaker in the Chicago campaign. In spite of Democratic opposition that would have daunted the most practised street speaker, Mrs. Brooke not only continued to hold meetings, but made them successful, each meeting more than paying for itself and papering all parts of Chicago with SUFFRAGISTS. Mrs. Bertram Sippy of Chicago, state chairman for Illinois, was an able lieutenant at these meetings.

It was a common sight at headquarters in Chicago to see Mrs. Brooke start out with all the dignity and self-possession that a person five feet high could muster, gaily decorated with regalia, riding in a car proudly covered with "Vote against Wilson" signs, to return a couple of hours after with the car signs torn to ribbons, the flags missing—but Mrs. Brooke herself as smiling and dauntless as ever.

Wherever Mrs. Brooke went in Chicago, the street children assisted her. She made an instant appeal to small newsboys and street gamins. They were always on the Woman's Party side. At one crowded meeting on a down-town street, Mrs. Brooke was pointing out that the children whom women in this country had worked twenty years to have protected, led by such women as Mrs. Florence Kelley, were even now not protected by the child labor law forced through at the eleventh hour before election. She described the pitiful condition of the child cranberry pickers in Mr. Wilson's own state, New Jersey. There had been the usual amount of hoodlum protest from "Wilson-Democrats."

When the next speaker took her place, Mrs. Brooke turned at a pull at her skirt and looked down at a small street child of about ten. "Lady," he whispered, "it's all true what you told; me and my brother were there last year."

Mrs. Brooke interrupted the speaker and lifted the child into the machine to have him haltingly tell his own small story of the child workers of New Jersey. "Tell them what you told me," encouraged Mrs. Brooke. There was an instant hush in the crowd,—and the speakers were cheered by the enemy when they left that street corner.

Mrs. Brooke will soon conduct a series of street meetings in the District of Columbia in which she will summarize the accomplishment of the Woman's Party in the western campaign.

Campaign a Victory, Says Mrs. Kent

Mrs. William Kent

FOR once a political party approaches an election without the possibility of defeat," said Mrs. William Kent just before election. "Whatever the outcome next week, the leaders of the National Woman's Party look forward merely to a lesser or a greater victory.

"The object of their campaign has been to secure from the enfranchised women of the West a vote of protest against the Democratic party.

"Thousands of western women have joined the Woman's Party. They have gained a national political consciousness and realize that they themselves are not free until they are free nationally. Hereafter the voting women of the West, with representatives in Washington, will watch the suffrage activities of Congress with a new attention, and it is safe to say the federal amendment will never again be opposed in that body."

Mrs. Kent had just returned from a series of "one-night stands" in Oregon, arranged by the indefatigable Margaret Whittemore. Women who came to Mrs. Kent's meetings wearing Wilson buttons, she said, went up to her after the speaking, and gave her these buttons, promising that they, like her, would not support a party that was delaying women's freedom.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor .....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editors.....Miss Joy O. Young, Miss Vivian Pierce
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith
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The Lesson of the Last Election

THE recent election, whose result so long held the nation in doubt, has sharply reminded the American people of the narrow margin upon which elections turn. For days the whole country waited with breathless interest while the vote in California was being counted. A turn-over of less than two thousand votes in that one state would have decided the presidency of the United States.

This situation has vividly illustrated the immense force of the policy of the Woman's Party, which was formed to act as a balance of power between the two great national parties. It is the purpose of the Woman's Party to dedicate all its efforts to the success of the national suffrage movement, to choose between parties on that issue, to throw its whole weight for or against one or the other of these parties in whatever fashion will at any given time best help suffrage, and thus make the sentiment in favor of woman suffrage a factor which both the Republican and Democratic parties will have to bear seriously in mind.

Politicians understand this, though editorial writers in Democratic papers cannot or will not.

A number of commentators on the election are making the profound observation that a "solid woman's vote" cannot be lined up by "female political leaders,"—a point that neither they nor any one else would have the faintest difficulty in proving. But practical politicians are taking the grim lesson to heart that women do not have to vote solidly on the suffrage issue to make their strength tell. It is enough for the members of either party to know that many women are anxious to use their votes to win political liberty for the women of the whole country, and that these votes may be concentrated against their own party. Elections are uncertain affairs. Organized opposition based upon a widely accepted principle must be conciliated.

The Marginal Vote

THE Philadelphia *Press*, struck with this small margin of the popular vote which decides the success or failure of national parties, says:

"The abstention of one person from the polls in each of the voting precincts of California might have decided the election of President differently from the actual result. In the populous state of Minnesota a change of 150 votes, and in the smaller state of New Hampshire a change of 35 votes, would have reversed the representation of those states in the electoral college. It is not going too far to say that a change of 5000 votes in an electorate exceeding 16,000,000 would have given Hughes a substantial majority in the electoral college.

"But in the closeness of the fight for the control of Congress we have the clearest proof that the individual vote is of inestimable value. The organization of the House of Representatives may narrow down to the political affiliation of a single member. Suppose a dozen Republicans among 22,380 who voted for the party nominee in the third district of New Jersey had refrained from voting on the ground that the state was certain to be Republican by an overwhelming majority, the Democrat would have been elected. Or suppose six of the Republican voters in the same district had given a complimentary ballot to the Democratic candidate, the effect would have been to count two in favor of the Democrats in a division in Congress. * * *

"A general survey of the recent election should convince every citizen that even in a state where one or other of the two great parties predominates heavily the single vote may be the determining factor in great issues."

The Woman's Party, which turns thousands of individual votes against the same party in each of twelve great states, has found a lever which will "start" the most formidable political organization.

Third Parties

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BEARD of Columbia University in the *New Republic* reviews a book which gives one more corroboration of the political logic on which the Woman's Party is based. The book is "Third Party Movements since the Civil War" by Fred E. Haynes. It is a history of this type of political movement within a restricted area, pointing to the conclusion that third party ideas finally force their way as "issues" into the "regular" parties for the "regular" party man to accept.

The conclusion of the author and Professor Beard's comment on it is illuminating. "The special service," says the author, "of minor parties in the United States has been to call attention to the economic and social conditions that require consideration and readjustment. The nation as a whole has come to the position urged by the successive minor parties."

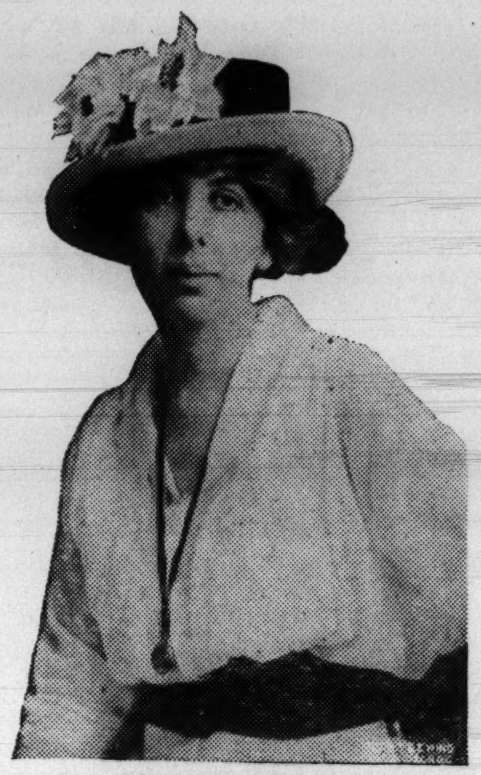
"In other words," comments Professor Beard, "by agitation and by the use of the marginal vote in close campaigns, minorities are able to force the gradual acceptance of some or all their leading doctrines by one or the other of the great parties, and, through inevitable competition between those parties, to educate the whole nation into accepting ideas that were once abhorrent to the worshippers of the tribal gods."

Campaigners to Speak Next Sunday

MRS. NINA E. ALLENDER, the brilliant cartoonist of THE SUFFRAGIST, has just returned to Washington from strenuous campaigning in Wyoming, and will be one of the leading speakers at the Congressional Union meeting to be held at Cameron House, Sunday afternoon, November 26. Mrs. Allender has come back with the report that she never enjoyed any thing in her life as much as the battle in the West on the real frontier, and that the situation in Wyoming filled her with confidence in the coming victory for the women of the whole nation.

"I was in the real Bret Harte country," says Mrs. Allender. "I couldn't believe it was real at first. I had read of it for years, but believed it no longer existed, if it ever had! To see cow boys in full moving picture regalia; to talk to the tragic lonely men and women of the ranges and the distant camps; to be face to face day after day with the remote gorgeous country that is buried in snow or painted in colors that East never sees, was an experience I will never forget.

"The tiny towns and the larger settlements were inconceivably remote from so-called civilization. We organized and campaigned through those weird settlements that have sprung up over night because of the oil excitement—whole cities of tents in that premature winter weather, waiting for frame houses to be built. When we came to one of these towns and they heard that women were going to talk politics at the only movie house in town, the women came from the remotest ranches, bringing their whole families, children of every age and size; and this great crowd of docile children always formed part of the audience filling all of the front rows.



Nina E. Allender

"The open-mindedness of the women was amazing. When they learned that we were making a fight, not for politicians, but for the women of the nation, millions of women in many instances far less fortunate than they, they responded immediately, standing out against their own men folks' views. One young woman's husband kept a store in the town. In one window he had placed a picture of Wilson. She placed a picture of Hughes in the other with a suffrage caption.

"The open-mindedness extended even to the little weekly papers. They were for the Democrats one week and the Republicans the next. I would ask if our meeting could be announced, and the editor's curious reply would be, 'I'm afraid not; we're Democratic this week!' There was humor in the situation—but getting publicity in a state so broad-minded had its difficulties.

"Women came from miles around to hear Sara Bard Field speak. The news was passed from one remote town to another. If we had had time Mrs. Field could have carried the state of Wyoming. As it was, premature winter complicated the Wyoming problem; the drifts were so deep we could not make our towns, but the work as a whole was wonderfully worth while. In the remotest towns in Wyoming, women realize our fight and are eager to help us carry it on in the future; we have paved the way in the Bret Harte state."

Mrs. Allender will tell her grave and gay experiences at the Sunday meeting of the Congressional Union, outlining what she believes to be the best policy in such states in the future. The afternoon will be devoted to a discussion of the results of the 1916 election as a whole, and the national suffrage outlook. Other speakers will be Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Mac Kaye, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and others. Mrs. Emily Palmer Stearns, chairman of the District, will preside. Following the talks and discussion, a chairman will be elected for the District of Columbia.

Women Urge Congressmen to Support National Suffrage

THE Congressional Union's great drive on Congress, the beginning of an energetic campaign on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment, was inaugurated this week in many states. In every state in the Union, both the non-suffrage and the suffrage states, every Senator and Representative will be interviewed, before Congress convenes, by a deputation of his women constituents and sounded as to his feeling on the national suffrage amendment. It will be pointed out to these Congressmen that in the election just closed, the closest in many years, the complexion of Congress came within an ace of being changed by but a handful of votes; and that the aroused sentiment of voting women has powerfully influenced the election result.

The first of this great series of deputations was held in Massachusetts this week, when a large group of women, organized by the Massachusetts branch of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, interviewed Mr. Richard Olney, jr., Representative of the fourteenth congressional district. This meeting was held, on the invitation of Mr. Olney, at his office in Sumpter Street, Boston.

Mrs. Thomas H. Gray of Brookline, chairman of the committee on deputations, introduced the speakers, who were Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, chairman of the Massachusetts branch; Miss Marian McGaw of Topeka, Kansas, who has come to Massachusetts to help in the organization work of the Congressional Union; and Miss Katharine A. Morey of Brookline, who recently took up her residence in Kansas that she might become an enfranchised citizen of the United States.

"We would like to impress upon you two or three facts," said Mrs. Morey, the first speaker. "First, that your vote affects not only the women of your own constituency, the women of Massachusetts, but the women of the entire nation. The women of the western states will watch the vote of eastern men on this measure, and you are therefore helping to make the record of your party on a question that may again come before the voters of the West. Your record, in short, will help to decide whether or not the leader of your party is to have a Democratic majority in the national Congress during the last two years of his administration."

After this forthright throwing down of the gauntlet on the part of a non-voting constituent, Miss McGaw made a plea as a disfranchised voter. "I am from Kansas," she said, "a full-voting citizen of that state. My work called me to Massachusetts; but by coming here I have lost, through no fault of my own, the first right of a citizen; and I protest against such interstate discrimination. I feel justified in calling upon the Congressmen of Massachusetts to protect my rights as a citizen of the United States. I never realized, because I had never before given the matter much thought, that if I crossed an imaginary state line my political rights would be taken away from me—that they are not safeguarded by the national government."

Miss Katharine Morey, who gave up her home in Massachusetts and established a Kansas residence to escape from the disfranchisement imposed by her own state, was the last speaker. "The Democratic party," she told Representative Olney, "still has the power in the coming session to pass this greatest piece of legislation,—to go down in history as having established true democracy in this country, and to win the everlasting gratitude of the women of America.

"I urge you also, for a personal reason, to do your part in furthering the passage of the suffrage amendment. I have had to move my residence to Kansas in order to become a citizen of my own country, and to express my opinion as to who shall be our President. I want to be able to return to my native state without being disfranchised."

Mr. Olney seemed to feel the force of these appeals. Though he began by implying that at present he did not feel that he could do otherwise than vote against the suffrage amendment, he ended by saying that he would not be sorry to see it pass, and was not willing to make a statement that he would vote against it. "I consider you women the Joans of Arc of the suffrage movement," said Representative Olney. "I would rather have your organization on my side than any of the anti-suffrage organizations I have come in contact with; you are better fighters."

Other Massachusetts deputations will follow in rapid succession. Senator Weeks, Representative Peter Tague of the tenth congressional district, and Representative Frederick William Dallinger of the eighth district, will next receive the women of their own constituencies. Mr. Dallinger has lately reversed his former favorable position on the suffrage amendment. The suffragists of Massachusetts are up in arms, and eager to set him right as to the sentiment of the women of his district.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE WOMAN'S

MISS ANNE MARTIN, national chairman of the Woman's Party, says, in part, of the party's election campaign:

"The work of the National Woman's Party in the presidential campaign just closed has been a success.

"Our purpose, unlike that of any other political party, was not to elect any party or any candidate to office, but to oppose the party in power, the Democratic party, because of its hostile record against the national woman suffrage amendment, and to make the Susan B. Anthony amendment not only an issue in the campaign in every one of the twelve suffrage states, but a national political issue. A strong group of women has been organized in every one of these states, who put suffrage first in the election just closed, and cast a protest vote against the Democratic national candidates because of the hostile record of President Wilson and the Democratic party. Our purpose in the election has been achieved; we have maintained the integrity of the National Woman's Party as a separate, non-partisan organization of women, and we have made our single plank, the Susan B. Anthony amendment, a national issue.

Woman's Party Campaign Effective

"If proofs are needed of the effectiveness of the campaign of the National Woman's Party, we need consider only the carefully edited Democratic campaign literature which sought to justify President Wilson's record on suffrage and which has been sent broadcast throughout the suffrage states; in addition, the fact that for the first time in a national campaign a woman's bureau was created at both Democratic and Republican national headquarters in Chicago to make a special appeal for the woman's vote; the fact that campaign speakers of the Democratic party from Col. Bryan down to Senator Pittman and Mr. Caine devoted a large part of their time to discussing the national suffrage amendment and attacking the work of the Woman's Party; the nation-wide publicity our work has received, are all testimony that our campaign has been effectual and that suffrage for American women has become a national political issue.

Wilson Re-elected by Men More Than Women

"The re-election of President Wilson, his enormously increased majorities not only in the West but in the rock-ribbed Republican East, is ascribed by the eastern and western press, editorially, to the labor vote, to the failure of the Progressive and Republican vote to unite in California for the benefit of Mr. Hughes, and to the pacifist sentiment on the part of men and women both. President Wilson was re-elected in far greater proportions by the votes of men than by the votes of women.

"It is true that President Wilson's support was strong in the twelve suffrage states. It was strong there before the five months' old Woman's Party was born in Chicago in June. President Wilson was simply lucky in finding an appealing issue in the claim, 'He kept us out of war.' Our problem was to meet this claim with a counter-appeal to women to stand by women because 'he kept us out of suffrage.'

"The women have responded, and we have a growing Woman's Party organization in every one of the suffrage states, which put suffrage first and lowered the majorities President Wilson would otherwise have obtained.

"World conditions have been abnormal, and this has been an abnormal election. Gratitude for what is believed to be 'national safety' or 'safety first,' has greatly increased President Wilson's strength not only in the suffrage West but in the non-suffrage and Republican East. As stated, he was re-elected in far larger proportions by the votes of men than by the votes of women. The situation that the founders of the Woman's Party foresaw, that a national presidential election could be decided by a suffrage state, came about in California. This pivotal state carried for President Wilson, not because of the woman's vote, but primarily because the former Progressive vote reunited with the Republican vote for Governor Johnson, who controlled it, but not for Mr. Hughes.

Anne Martin
Chairman National Woman's Party

Democratic Campaign Abler Than Republican

"President Wilson was re-elected not only by means of the labor vote, the Progressive vote and the peace sentiment of the country, but because of the keen and subtle use made of all these issues by himself and the Democratic national campaign committee. Their speakers were chosen with adroitness and with reference to local conditions, their literature made the most of the issues of the campaign, their publicity and organization were superior to that of their opponents. The Democratic national committee showed a far more comprehensive grasp of the campaign as a problem and put up an abler and more energetic fight than did the Republican national committee. This same statement is true as regards the state committees in many instances. The Woman's Party could not be a balance of power unless the two dominant political parties broke even, or nearly even, in the twelve suffrage states, as has been the case in elections for nearly twenty years past.

Non-Partisan Policy Split Women's Vote

"In Nevada we have been told by our opponents that our campaign has failed because Mr. Hughes and Mr. Platt were not elected. If we tolerate the accusation that we were working for the election of the Republicans, we may reply that our campaign has been successful so far as the election of the Republican, Mr. Roberts, and the defeat of Mr. E. E. Caine, the Democratic candidate for Congress, is concerned. * * *

"But our policy is non-partisan, and we worked for the election of no party and no candidates. When asked by women throughout my recent tour of the state how to vote, and in my speeches, I always said: 'We urge you to cast a protest vote against the Democratic national candidates, vote for whom you please, Hughes, Benson or Hanley, for President; Platt or Miller for the Senate; only vote against President Wilson, Senator Pittman and Mr. Caine, thus casting a protest vote against the national Democratic party for its injustice to women.'

"This woman's protest vote was cast in Nevada in large numbers against Senator Pittman. If there had been any honorable political means of concentrating this vote against Senator Pittman in favor of the next strongest candidate, Mr. Platt, Senator Pittman would have been defeated. He came in on the wave of President Wilson's success. As it was, he ran nearly 2,000 votes behind President Wilson. * * *

Woman's Party Campaign Successful

"Out of ninety-one electoral votes in the twelve suffrage states, thirty-four, or more than one-third, those of Oregon and Illinois, have gone against President Wilson, largely because of his opposition to national woman suffrage. In Illinois, where women can vote only for President, where they vote in separate booths and where the ballots are counted separately, the count shows that the women cast a heavy vote against President Wilson. They were nearly two to one against him. This happened under abnormal conditions, when his strength had greatly increased in the West, when his vote even in rock-ribbed Republican New England has enormously increased. These suffrage states, Oregon and Illinois, came within a hair's breadth of being the pivotal states, the balance of power in this election.

"The campaign of the National Woman's Party, although it is only a five months' old party, is a success. The national suffrage amendment has been made a national issue. No political party can afford to ignore the National Woman's Party, or the Susan B. Anthony amendment. No political party will ignore it. The balance of power has swung to the suffrage states of the West. We are from now on a factor to be reckoned with. Our work is going on until the amendment, the political freedom of women of America, is won."

PARTY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

One Nation

MRS. ABBY SCOTT BAKER, who was press chairman of the "Suffrage Special," which toured the western states in the spring, and who went through half the suffrage territory during the election campaign, interviewing Democratic and Republican committeemen, and scores of editors and correspondents, has returned to Washington radiant in the belief that national suffrage is a winning slogan among women in the West.

"The New York *Times,*" says Mrs. Baker, "the New York *World,* and other pro-Wilson organs, have advanced the theory that western women resented the entrance of eastern women into their states 'to tell them how to vote.' 'The Woman's Party won Wilson votes,' they say, though they do not appear to regard the Woman's Party with the benevolence one feels for an ally.

"I think I am in a position to know that such a statement is the sheerest folly.

"It is safe to say that nothing said about the suffrage movement in politics is so demonstrably silly as the statement that western women will vote for Hughes if eastern women ask them to vote for Wilson, or will vote for Wilson if eastern women ask them to vote for Hughes. The sentiment of the West is not so hollow;—and not so provincial. People move freely from state to state in the West. Many of them come from eastern states; and part of the pleasure of an eastern campaign in the western states is to meet men and women who welcome you because you come from their old home. When the suffrage special, carrying women from nearly twenty eastern states, went into the West, last spring, people came up, full of friendliness, at the close of each meeting asking to see the lady from Connecticut or the lady from Massachusetts, because they had lived in those states in their youth.

"But apart from the free-moving spirit of the West, the women there have no desire whatever to limit their discussion of political questions to the people of their own state. They are anxious to hear speakers from all over the nation talk on national issues. They can hear whom they please; their vote is free. The suggestion that they resent the espousal of one side or the other by women, because these women come from another state, is quite wild. Imagine what one would think if California men declared that because Mr. Dudley Field Malone came from New York to speak in their state for Mr. Wilson, they were all going to vote for Hughes!

"The newspaper story of eastern women antagonizing western women is sadly behind the times, anyway. It harks back to the days when the national suffrage movement was not, as it is now, solidly established in the West. In the last election campaign the contest against Mr. Wilson was carried on by the National Woman's Party, an organization made up of western women alone, officered by western women. The most eloquent speakers in the West were, as it chanced, western women—Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Sara Bard Field;—and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch also, who is now a voting citizen of the state of Kansas. The eastern women who campaigned in the West came under the auspices and at the invitation of the National Woman's Party and with the full cooperation of its state officers.

"The significance of the matter is that Democratic men, alarmed at the swift union of the women of the East and West in defense of women's national freedom, made some very crude efforts to provoke a sectional jealousy between women. But there is no hostility between the women of the different sections of our country. They welcomed the opportunity to unite into a national organization for the national advancement of women."

"The Women Did It"

IN A number of newspapers the surprising statement crops up that "the women elected President Wilson." Yet in Illinois, the only state where the woman's vote was separately counted, and where one-third of the woman's vote was cast, they rolled up a heavy majority against Mr. Wilson; and other western states, normally Republican — states in which women do not vote—went almost without exception for Mr. Wilson.

It takes us a moment or two to note the fact that it is the Republican papers, deeply grieved by the election results, which are crediting them to the women.

The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer,* says with a little heat, "Eastern and Middle Western states, some of them politically doubtful, in which women had no vote, went for Hughes with a bang, and on election night it was assumed that the regularly Republican states of the West would come in with their usual majorities and give Hughes the election by a comfortable margin in the electoral college. Here is where the 'kept us out of war' slogan got in its deadly work and, through its effect upon women voters, reversed some of the old-time Republican majorities.

"It was a false and deceptive issue. The election held no alternative of peace or war. Hughes and his party were no more desirous of war than the Democracy and its candidate; but the slogan was effective with many women voters.

"If the effect of women voting shall be to determine the election of a President of the United States on a sentimental issue, the nation-wide compaign of women for the ballot will be hereafter decidedly handicapped. There will be hesitancy in the limited suffrage states to award the voting privilege to a class so susceptible to deceptive sentiment. While friendship for the 'kept us out of war' slogan may do credit to the heart of woman, it is by no means so complimentary to her head."

The St. Paul *Dispatch,* published in a rock-ribbed Republican state which trembled on the brink of going for Wilson, says, "Why were the suffrage states for Wilson, leaving out of consideration the federal amendment issue? The most plausible explanation seems to be merely that the peace arguments of the Democrats 'got across.' Woman's inherent antipathy for war as an institution appears to have frightened her into voting contrary to tradition and the general trend of the male vote."

According to Mr. William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette* (Progressive Republican), "the Wilson vote in Kansas was largely due to the women, but not because he kept us out of war. Largely it was because the women of Kansas were interested in Wilson's domestic policies, and not because they were interested in his foreign policies. *Without the women, Kansas would have gone for Hughes.*'

But Mr. Henry J. Allen, of the Wichita *Beacon,* is sure "that the women voters were attracted very largely by the quavering slogan, 'He kept us out of war'; they refused to think."

After submitting with patience to these rebukes it is sad to find that the Democratic papers, commenting on their glorious victory, often fail to mention women at all. "It was Kansas idealism," says Mr. Victor Murdock, as he is quoted in the *Literary Digest,* "that gave Woodrow Wilson the electoral vote of Kansas."

The New York *World* declares that "the virile American West is keeping the faith of the fathers." "The West does its own thinking," wires the California secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League to the *Literary Digest.*

In Minnesota, a non-suffrage state, the Duluth *Herald,* a Democratic paper, says, "The Wilson vote in Minnesota is the West's endorsement of the high moral courage of the President's firm stand for peace and humanity;" while the Duluth *News Tribune,* a Republican paper, explains that "the influence of the *voters' wives,* who urged 'he kept us out of war' as their reason for wishing Wilson re-elected, was a material factor in Wilson's strong showing in Minnesota"!

The old Adam visibly lingers in the modern American press.

Unfit Anyway

WHETHER women vote like men, or vote as women, the New York *Times* has decided they are equally unfit for suffrage.

"Illinois," says the *Times,* "is the only state in which a separate record is made and an informed judgment is possible of the ballots of women. If there the women seem to have divided substantially as the men, woman suffrage seems to be simply a superfluity and an expense. In the other and further western suffrage states we are told that the case is the same. The sex solidarity whose apparition alarmed Mr. Hughes was not manifested. If, on the whole, women are actuated by the same political motives as men, if their view of candidates and policies is the same, the state that enfranchises women is merely indulging in a costly luxury. If, on the other hand, women, to any considerable extent, vote as women, their enfranchisement would be unwise and might be a weakness and a danger."

A New York member comments, "If labor votes as labor, the enfranchisement of labor would be unwise.

"If men vote as men, their enfranchisement would be unwise!"

Illinois Women's Voting Power

THE *Christian Science Monitor,* in a recent number, writes, "Four years from now we shall have another election of President and state and local officials. We shall then, it is safe to say, see women voting not a different ballot from that given to the men, but exactly the same ballot. Today we are afforded the curious spectacle of voters deemed capable of registering their choice for the most important office in the nation not being permitted to vote for a number of lesser offices. Of course, there is neither reason nor justice nor even expediency in this arrangement. But it takes an election like the one today to bring the absurdity of the situation clearly to light. Woman is entitled to the full ballot in Illinois. She has won the fight and it only remains for the proper agencies to register the decision of justice and common sense. The sooner it is done the better."

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

Western Campaign Advanced Suffrage

THE campaign has probably given a tremendous impetus to the suffrage movement, if it does not win immediately the federal amendment to the Constitution which the National Woman's Party demand. It has shown the country the sincerity of women in the suffrage fight, it has proven to politicians the hard work that women can do and the intelligence they can show, and it has practically ended any campaign of sneers against the cause of suffrage.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Remarkable Showing of Woman's Party

THE universal opinion of political leaders of all parties is that no new political party ever before made such a remarkable showing in a presidential campaign as has the National Woman's Party. Organized only last June at a convention in Chicago, it jumped into the field at once, and with an army of trained and competent organizers and speakers covered all twelve of the equal suffrage states; and as far as it was able to reach the women voters, succeeded in showing them that it was their duty to put "suffrage first" and vote against the party which has blocked the road to national woman suffrage. "Vote against Wilson! He kept us out of suffrage," is the cry which the Woman's Party has sent ringing through the country.—*Ventura (Calif.) Free Press.*

Flattering Attacks

BITTER attacks on the Woman's Party by the Democrats during the present political campaign are merely proof that they fear its political strength. — *Flagstaff (Arizona) Coconino Sun.*

A Turning Point for Suffrage

WOMAN, courted for ages romatically, has been this year, and in America, courted as assiduously for an entirely different favor which she has at her disposal. The vote of the women has been sought with flattery and promises, with argument and persuasion, in twelve states in the Union. And everywhere else, in the other thirty-six states which have not yet see the light of suffrage, the political aspirations of woman have been treated with deference and respect.

After generations of sneers and jesting, woman has won the respect of the political parties and the year 1916 marks the turning point.

For one thing, 2,000,000 women voted this year for presidential electors.

For another thing, the politicians realize that the spread of woman suffrage is certain, and they dared not antagonize this year an alert and intelligent portion of the citizenship which has a good memory. Suffrage for women has ceased to be a western vagary. Nothing that has 2,000,000 votes is ever vague to the politicians.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Sharpening Her Weapons

THIS was the second presidential campaign in which women voted in California, and it was observed by political soothsayers that in her four years' possession of the ballot, woman had sharpened her weapons to a considerable extent.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Holding a Party to Its Record

IN THE campaign of 1914, the women waged war against forty-three members of Congress. More than half of them were defeated. Five of them confessed that the women beat them. Did those who were elected, with diminished majorities, become foes of suffrage? They did not. Just the contrary. They went back to Washington and fought for the Anthony amendment. They had been "shown." They had learned their lesson.—*Oroville (Calif.) Mercury.*

No More Puttering

THE time for puttering along with woman suffrage has passed. Both parties and both candidates for President favored it in one form or another. The fact that women already vote in twelve states compels respect for the wishes of the women voters. Nationally, woman suffrage is inevitable. The only question is the best, the quickest and the surest way to get it. And on this all the arguments are in favor of those who are demanding the method of federal amendment.—*Fresno (Calif.) Republican.*

Woman's Party Will Disapear When Woman's Cause Is Won

SINCE the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage formed the Woman's Party for organization of the women voters of the suffrage states against Wilson, other political movements have sprung up among the women, and the country is growing accustomed to the spectacle of the woman campaigner. The alarm of the fogies who were talking of sex conflict in politics has subsided. There is still some regret at seeing the women's vote considered as distinct from the men's vote, but it is hoped that the distinction will disappear as soon as the women's cause of the day —national equal suffrage—is won.—*Keokut (Ia.) Gate.*

Adam At It Again

NOW they blame California on the women. 'Twas ever thus since Adam's time.—*Easton (Md.) Gazette.*

They Win Both Ways

WHEN Congress next meets, no matter whether Wilson or Hughes is elected, the women of the nation are going to have a powerful argument for national woman suffrage. If Hughes wins, it will be largely because of the work for him by the Woman's Party. And Hughes, already pledged to their cause, will be in honor bound to make a strong effort to force the national amendment through Congress.

But, if Wilson wins, the women also will have a strong argument. For, if he wins, political experts agree, it will be largely because of the woman vote in Illinois and other critical states. If, then, Wilson wins with women's votes, it will be the strongest possible argument for national suffrage. Certainly in that case, no Democrat will dare say women don't know how to vote intelligently. It is agreed that Wilson's only hope in Illinois rests with the women. Wilson's election would be practically assured, evidently, if women voted generally.

It's political justice that the Democrats, who refused to grant suffrage, should now be the ones to suffer from their failure to do so. But it affords an unanswerable argument why Wilson Democrats should work manfully to repair the injury they have done both to the women and to themselves.—*Wichita (Kans.) Eagle.*

The Woman Vote

AS predicted, a majority of the women of the suffrage states voted for Wilson and against Hughes. They did not do this to endorse Mr. Wilson's opposition to national suffrage; far from it. They voted as they did because they believed other issues were greater than the issue of national suffrage.

If Mr. Wilson is elected it will be solely because the women of the suffrage states voted for him, against their own selfish interests, because they placed the general good of the nation ahead of the securing of their political rights. But if Mr. Wilson in view of this demonstration of woman's unselfishness and patriotism, fails to take up heartily their fight for national suffrage, he will prove himself the most ungrateful and shortsighted of Presidents.—*Wichita (Kans.) Eagle.*

The Vote of the Women

LAST Tuesday Illinois polled a popular vote for President larger than any ever cast before by any state of the Union. The total was a little more than 1,900,000, or about 300,000 greater than the total of New York State, although the population of the latter is more than 4,000,000 larger than that of Illinois. In 1912 the popular vote was 1,146,173, being exceeded by New York's 1,587,983 and Pennsylvania's 1,217,502.

The reason for the record popular vote in Illinois this year was that it had been increased by a women's vote of more than 800,000. In Cook County, in which Chicago is situated, 53.7 per cent of the women voted for Hughes, while in the rest of the state 56.8 per cent. of them cast their ballots for him. At least 32,000 more women voted for him than for Wilson.—*Utica (N. Y.) Dispatch.*

It's No Joke Now

FOUR years ago equal suffrage, even in California, was a little young thing. Five years ago the male citizens of California all but decided that women ought not to vote. Four years ago either of the major parties would have considered a suffrage plank silly. Women have stood year after year before gatherings of male politicians and been jeered at. Now the jeering stage is passed. In no state or city or small village of the United States is equal suffrage now a joke. This change represents progress toward what is commonly understood by the word democracy. Despite entrenched political power, entrenched money power, and fortified stupidity, democracy's steam roller rolls on.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Somewhat Confusing

ANY discussion of the suffrage question is certain to provoke argument, for the results are somewhat confusing. In Illinois, where the women voted for the first time, they blithely assisted in rolling up a magnificent Republican majority.—*Seattle Daily Times, (Dem.)*

Women for Hughes

SOME of our enthusiastic Republican friends are criticizing the woman vote because they allege the women voted for Wilson. The only state in which the ballots cast by men and women were kept separate was Illinois, and there a majority of women voted for Hughes.—*Hutchinson (Kansas) News.*

Treasurer's Report

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List of Contributions from November 16 through November 21, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

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Miss Maud Clark.....	1.00
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Anonymous	45.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith....	5.00
Miss Addie M. Cunningham	1.00
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Miss Lavinia L. Dock....	5.00
Mrs. Paul Dessez.....	1.00
Miss Vivian Pierce.....	1.00
Miss Mary C. McCloskey	1.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner.....	16.40
Collections	126.81
Memberships	1.75
Total	911.61
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	189,075.47

National Headquarters Receipts:

Total collected by National Headquarters through November 21, 1916.....	189,987.08

Contributions made to Massachusetts Headquarters:

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Mrs. Leon Colver.....	.50
Collection	16.37
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Miss Myra Todd.....	.75
Miss Priscilla Whiton....	1.00
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Miss Janetta G. S. Reed.	2.00
Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend	7.00
Mrs. Edward Lanning....	1.00
A Friend	5.00
Rummage Sale.....	1.00
Total	184.87
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	17,824.07

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through November 21, 1916.....	18,008.94
Grand Total	207,996.02

Women's Message to Judiciary Committee

(*Continued from page 4*)

representatives, notably Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Miss Agnes Morey, Miss Kathleen Taylor and Mrs. Sarah T. Colvin, campaigned vigorously against him; and he lost the election. By this verdict the women of Kansas have emphatically declared to the members of the Judiciary Committee that they are thoroughly dissatisfied with its treatment of the federal suffrage amendment. Suffragists throughout the country can look to the committee to give more respectful consideration in future to a measure which has so strong a backing among voters.

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New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union.	2
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright	3
Miss Sarah C. Grant	12
Mrs. Hazle Buck Ewing	1
Miss Ruth Crocker	1
Massachusetts Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Doris Stevens	1
Miss Elizabeth Smith	1
Miss Elsie M. Hill	1
Miss S. Ada Flatman	1
Miss Pauline M. Floyd	1
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall	2
Miss Margaret Fay Whittemore	1
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